

hitting in of a nail, or in thinking of the problem of evil, or in finding a remedy for malaria, or in dating a Dead Sea scroll, or in the conduct of a union meeting, or in the solution of a mathematical problem.

This was an inevitable development, as we look back upon the process now, for once the Bible and classical literature ceased to be regarded as depositories of knowledge of facts, once men ceased to go to Genesis or to Aristotle for the fact of natural or social history, scholarship, or the search for truth became boundless in reach. Liberty of thought became inextricably attached to the ideal of the unity of knowledge. And so it is natural that today theologians, giving the Bible a fresh reading, see that work or practical activity was not said to be a curse on man, but rather a fulfillment of God's order to man to subdue the earth, so that it may serve his needs and ideals; and intellectual history now traces Western civilization back to this very will to work, to be practical, to create—a will that, as a contemporary theologian puts it, "asserted itself in history by breaking down the barriers which separated the 'merely industrial' or 'merely useful' kinds of work from the 'higher' kinds."

Now, this complex development of ideas and of civilization was, I feel sure, written on the Ezra Cornell's mind, which he summarized in the phrase that is on the seal of the University: "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

When Edmund Ezra Day asked Irving Ives to place his School of Industrial and Labor Relations on the campus at Ithaca and to make it an integral part of the university, he acted in the spirit of Cornell and White, and in the spirit of Plato and the humanities, and of all those elements of our religion and culture that are alive and significant for life. Day and Ives, knowing that work is a primary concern of man and of society, and that a substantial aspect of civilization is the system of relations among men who work, and between workers, employers, government, and society, founded a school of industrial and labor relations within a university that does not recognize a classification of subjects into liberal and illiberal, or theoretical and practical, or sacred and profane,—a school within a university conducted on the principle that narrow subjects must be studied broadly and deeply, that theories must be tested by practice, and that practical activities must be investigated for valid empirical generalizations, for the one in the many that they may contain.

The establishment of the School broke new ground in American education. We who are intimately connected with the School know that only men who have no responsibility have the right to leave ideas vague. We have the responsibility to turn ideals into practicalities, and to seek near—and even immediate—means to distant ends. We are, however, not gods but men. We do not expect to complete that which is by its nature and infinite task, or to find perfections where only approximations are possible. And so, while we are proud of our functions and purposes, we are humble in the awareness of our imperfections and limitations; yet we hope that, young or old, we shall never want to take in sail, and that it will ever be our determination, as it is our destiny, to strive and to seek to fulfill the ideals of Ives and Day, for whom—with apologies to Thoreau—there will ever be ample room in the world of living men.

A TRACTOR FOR DAMPAU

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, to those of us who are so involved with the formulation of U.S. foreign policy and the execution of the foreign aid pro-

gram, it is gratifying and refreshing to hear of the activities of private individuals in parallel fields.

I was pleased to learn recently of the fine job one of my New York constituents is doing with the International Voluntary Services in Vietnam. Dan Leaty of Ontario, N.Y., has been with International Voluntary Service a little less than a year and has been carrying out his duties primarily in the village of Dampau. His dedication to his work and to the people of Vietnam has inspired the people of his own hometown to see what they could do to help this village.

Many of the men and women in Dampau have been driven from their homes in the mountains by Chinese Communist guerrillas. They are starting anew to build a home out of the jungle.

Through Dan Leaty came a plea from a missionary in Dampau for a tractor to help turn barren earth into fertile land. Immediately, Dan's fellow citizens in Ontario rallied behind the missionary request. Through funds provided by church and civic organizations as well as through personal donations, a tractor complete with plow and tools will soon be presented to the people of Dampau.

Mr. President, the enthusiasm Dan Leaty and his community of good neighbors have put into this project has my highest commendation. America needs more men like Dan Leaty with his pioneering spirit and more towns like Ontario, N.Y., whose citizens are willing to share what they have with the less privileged people of the world. Their efforts have contributed immeasurably to a better and more productive Dampau and, in turn, have contributed toward a better understanding of America in this tiny village. The tractor they have donated will stand as a lasting symbol of friendship between American and Vietnam.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM TODAY UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1963

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE DAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, in view of the fact that one of our distinguished colleagues, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], will be honored this evening by a dinner being given him in recognition of his services as the former chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, I should notify the Senate, with the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, that the Senate will not be in session too late today, so that all interested Republicans can attend the dinner in honor of our colleague. I understand that it is a \$1-plus a plate dinner. [Laughter.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if my distinguished friend will yield, he is invited also, if he can score up \$1,000.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The minority leader is talking to a Democrat.

INTERIM REPORT BY PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE WITH RESPECT TO CUBA

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services has filed a report with the full committee on the first phases of the hearings it has been conducting with reference to the military buildup in Cuba and with particular reference to our intelligence activities and operations in connection with Cuba during the year 1962 and to date.

In addition to the report we filed with the committee, which is a secret report and necessarily so because it involves the security of the Nation, we have released to the press and to the public a so-called "sanitized" version of that report which carries all the information and comment thereon which is permitted under the rules for release of security matters of this nature.

I shall present today a fairly brief statement with reference to the activities of the subcommittee so far on this subject and some brief comment upon some major phases of the report.

First, I invite attention to the fact that, so far as the Senator from Mississippi knows, this is the first extensive hearing ever held on a major activity of the CIA and related intelligence activities, and the first report made thereon. Some hearings held of a major nature might have been held, but I have not been able to run across any report which was filed.

This was not an investigation of the CIA at all, but was considered to be a starting point for a better understanding of the problem with references to Cuba and what developed there, and some of the reasons why.

The members of the subcommittee who followed the testimony now have a better understanding of the problem of detection and analysis of information from human sources or other sources. The Government has had to carry on intelligence checks not only with reference to Cuba, but also with reference to many other places in the world. We have a better understanding of, and some sympathy with respect to the problems presented in connection with this matter.

At the conclusion of this phase of the testimony, there was some difference of opinion among the members of the subcommittee as to what should be in the report, as to what should be said and how it should be said. Without anyone yielding one bit in principle, as a result of an exchange of thought and suggestions, which was very thorough and certainly very helpful to me—and I think to the other members of the subcommittee—we now are filing a unanimous report, agreed to by all the members. I